UTAH

1999 Hazardous Waste Generation and Management Report

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

February 2002

INTRODUCTION

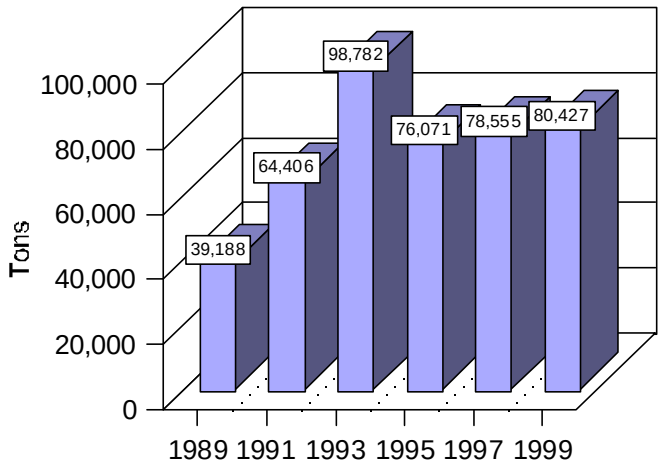
This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Information is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a report every two years, via the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A year or more may be required to evaluate these data at both the state and federal levels before they are available for publication.

GENERATION

During the 1999 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 91 Utah facilities generated 80,427 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator on-site. These waters were either returned to the process system, discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility, or re-injected back into a groundwater aquifer following treatment.

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation

(Excludes On-site Treated Wastewater)



Hazardous waste generation in Utah has remained relatively constant over the past three reporting cycles, with only a slight annual increase. Eleven facilities generated 73,414 tons of hazardous waste, a little over 91 percent of the total reported state quantity.

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Safety-Kleen (Aragonite)	31,056
Nucor Steel	17,476
Defense Depot Hill-Ogden	6,911
Deseret Chemical Depot	6,632
Safety-Kleen (Clive)	2,799
Alliant Aerospace (Bacchus)	2,026
Thiokol Propulsion (Promontory)	1,627
Tyco Printed Circuits	1,449
Kennecott Utah Copper (Smelter)	1,325
Compeq International	1,096
Tooele Army Depot	1,018

Largest 1999 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators (excludes on-site treated wastewater)

More than 46,000 tons of hazardous waste generated in Utah during 1999 contained solvents, accounting for nearly 58 percent of the total hazardous waste generation. The quantity of hazardous waste having only characteristic codes (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or D wastes) was 15,646 tons. Hazardous waste having only listed waste codes (F, P, K, and U) totaled 29,151 tons. The total quantity of hazardous waste having both characteristic and listed codes was 35,630 tons.

Incineration, thermal treatment, pollution control equipment, painting operations, process equipment maintenance, and outdated products and chemicals were the primary sources of hazardous waste.

Nationally, Utah ranked 31st in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 1999, but was only responsible for 0.2 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation.

MANAGEMENT

During the 1999 reporting cycle, Utah had 27 RCRA permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSD's). The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities was 156,799 tons, excluding wastewater.

Four commercial TSD facilities in Utah managed 147,349 tons of hazardous waste, approximately 94 percent of the total. Nationally, Utah ranked 20th, managing 0.6 percent of the total hazardous waste.

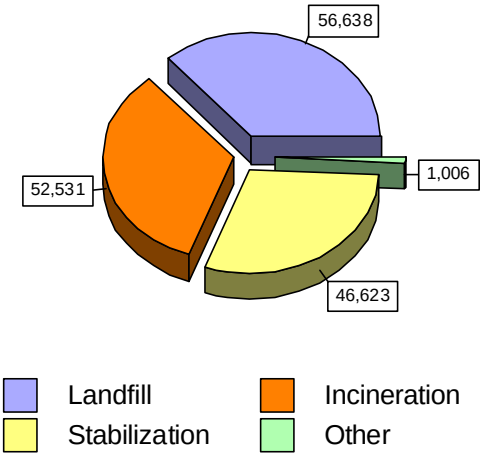
Facility	Quantity (tons)
Safety-Kleen (Grassy Mountain)	**85,792**
Safety-Kleen (Aragonite)	**38,701**
Envirocare of Utah	**17,461**
Safety-Kleen (Clive)	**5,395**

1999 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

The top three hazardous waste management methods used in Utah during 1999 were: landfill (56,638 tons), incineration (52,531 tons), and stabilization (46,623 tons).

1999 Utah Hazardous Waste Management

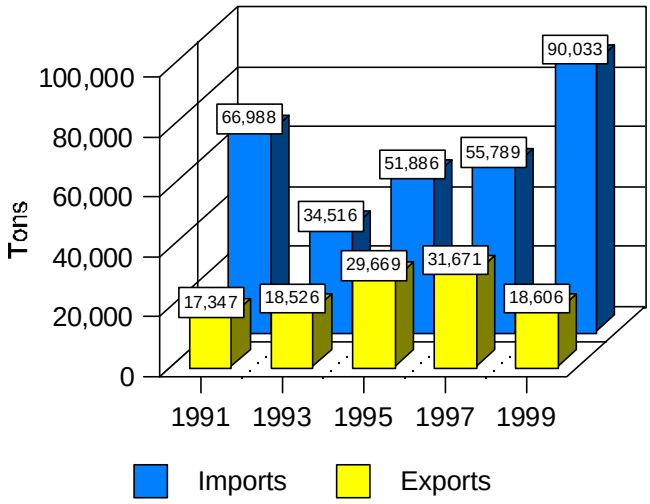
Management Method & Quantity (tons)



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 90,033 tons of hazardous waste during 1999. Approximately 61 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. During 1999, Utah exported 18,606 tons of hazardous waste to other states for management.

Utah Hazardous Waste Imports and Exports



New York shipped 21,220 tons of hazardous waste to Utah, almost 24 percent of the state's total imports. The majority of exported Utah hazardous waste, 11,910 tons, or 64 percent of the total, was shipped to Idaho. Nationally, Utah was the 16th largest importer of hazardous waste, but only imported approximately 2 percent of the total waste being sent from other states during 1999. Utah was ranked 38th, nationally, in the quantity of hazardous waste it exported out of state, with about 0.3 percent of the total being sent to other states.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon a number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

There have been no dramatic changes in Utah's hazardous waste generation since 1995, with only a slight increase, approximately one percent, in each of the past two biennial reporting cycles (1997 and 1999). More stringent environmental regulations and higher costs of doing business have played a major role in maintaining a relatively level rate of hazardous waste generation. As businesses are becoming more environmentally friendly through pollution prevention efforts, and more cost efficient in order to increase profits and remain competitive, the tendency of individual facilities is to generate less waste.

Improvements in technology, as well as completion of hazardous waste site cleanups, will continue to decrease the overall demand for treatment, storage and disposal facilities. However, Utah's population data shows a similar increase of approximately one percent during each of the same hazardous waste reporting years. As Utah's population continues to increase, so too will businesses increase. Therefore, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as educate industry and the public regarding pollution prevention and waste minimization, is even more critical.